(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2705.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1798.

MADRAS, *September* 24.

CAPTAIN Packenham having proceeded with the Reſiſtance and Intrepid, Bombay cruiſers, to Coupong, the principal Dutch ſettlement on great Timor, the place was ſummoned, and ſurrendered on the ſame terms as Amboyna, (private property ſpared) and lieutenant Froſt commanding the Intrepid, was to have been appointed governor, and had taken a houſe on ſhore, and removed his baggage, &c. to it; an hour was appointed for capt. Packenham to meet the Dutch governor at the houſe of Froſt, to ſettle matters.—It appears that a plan was laid, that the inſtant capt. Packenham ſhould put his foot on ſhore, the maſſacre of him, and all the Engliſh then on ſhore, was to take place; fortunately for capt. Packenham he did not go, but ſent his boats; at this time there were in lieut. Froſt's houſe, himſelf, the ſurgeon of the Intrepid, Mr. Mercer, the purſer of the Reſiſtance, and the Dutch governor. On the boat's touching the ſhore, a party of Malays ruſhed into Froſt's hall, and the ſurgeon's head was off in an inſtant. Mr. Mercer ſecured himſelf behind a bed, and eſcaped unperceived—two Bombay ſeapoys told Froſt, "ſave yourſelf, and we will fight:" he ran off, and had the preſence of mind to throw aſide his uniform coat, and in conſequence eſcaped; the poor ſeapoys were cut down, and their heads expoſed on pikes to their lamenting companions on board. Capt. Packenham immediately opened a heavy fire on the place, under cover of which he landed an efficient force, and drove the Malays off, leaving about 200 dead on the ſpot. Every thing was then deſtroyed, private as well as public, and the place itſelf was blown up.—We had about twenty killed in this treacherous affair.

PARIS, *September* 2.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, dated Auguſt 10, 1798.

"We learn a piece of intelligence which will appear ſomewhat ſtrange to you, and will no doubt give room for ſome warm diſcuſſion between your government and ours. Three Spaniſh ſhips ſailed from our port to get cargoes of leaf tobacco—where? Even in the port of Gibraltar; and for whom? Even for the king of Spain, who wants it for his works at Seville. Upon their return (from Gibraltar!) a French privateer ſtops them, finds them furniſhed with paſſports from the Engliſh governor, and conducts them to Algeziras—That is to ſay, that three Spaniſh veſſels are about to be ſold in a port of their nation by one of their allies. But you will aſk us: Is the property proved to be Engliſh? "Are the papers of theſe veſſels juſtly ſuſpected?" "Is the communication with an enemy's port ſufficiently clear." Yes; but we ſhall reply: "How! will you not ſuffer us to import lawful merchandiſe from wherever we can find it, and above all in a port which it abounds, in a port which lies between thoſe who buy and thoſe who are to conſume it; will you hinder your ally from ſupplying his manufacturer, and thus drain the ſource of one of his principal revenues. The queſtions will be found knotty and I fear may produce evil conſequences.

BOSTON, *November* 1.

A packet arrived at the Cape on the 1ſt of October, in twenty-eight days from France. Nothing certain had tranſpired. Rumour hinted that an accommodation had taken place between France and America. In lat. 38, 58, long. 62, 30, ſpoke brig Eagle, Weeks, who had loſt his main-maſt and bowſprit in long. 66, after being out 22 days from Philadelphia for Bilboa; was then returning to Philadelphia to repair damages, but would probably put into Newport or New-York. Capt. Dennis, of Salem, came paſſenger in the Caroline. Privateering from Port-de-Paix, is practiſed with more ſpirit and atrocity than ever. There are, as yet, plenty of proviſions, a conſtant ſupply being derived from piracy. The Mole was evacuated by the Engliſh October 1, and thus the field for French plunder is extended.

Extract from the log-book of the ſchooner Induſtry, commanded by the mate, William Barret, from Martinique.

September 17, at 8 P. M. a hurricane drove me to ſea, the captain being on ſhore. The gale continued about 12 hours, and having neither anchors nor boats, and being forced far to leeward—thought beſt to ſteer for Boſton. Next day ſaw a Daniſh brig in great diſtreſs; and ſoon after met with a ſchooner without a perſon on board. Lat. 30, long. 68, ſpoke the brig America, bound to Kennebunk, (mentioned in the laſt Mercury.) Next day ſpoke brig Retrieve, from Trinidad, had loſt her main-maſt. October 15, ſpoke the Delaware ſloop of war, captain Decatur, who gave us a barrel of bread—and offered any thing elſe that we wiſhed.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 6.

The following intereſting article we tranſlate from the "Courier de Paris" of the 12th September. Further tranſlations from Paris papers to-morrow.

ST. ILDEFONSO, (Spain) *Auguſt* 27.

The events of which the diſgrace of Jovellanos was the prelude are ſucceſſively diſcloſing themſelves. The ex-miniſter paſſed three days at Madrid and ſet out on the 23d of this month for the Triſlo waters, whence he will proceed to Gyon, the place fixed by the king for his reſidence. We are now at the period of Oſtraciſme.

Thirteen diſtinguiſhed perſonages, the greater part general officers, have juſt been exiled from the capital and from the court. Valdes and Negreti, two La Generals, the one to Malaga, the other to Pampelune; the inſpector of infantry, Pardo, to the coaſt of Grenada; Solano* Marechal de camp, to Saint Sebaſtian; Caſtagnos, to Badajoz; Cagigal, to Galacia; Vallejo, to Barcelona; the young duke de Crillon Mahon, to Eſtramadura, &c. It is not yet known who has inſtigated theſe rigorous meaſures. There is another ſelection from the court, but in a manner leſs painful, of three grandees of Spain, whoſe abſence is thought to be more uſeful than their preſence. The king having juſt given them diplomatic miſſions, viz. the duke of Oſſuna, to Vienna; the duke del Parque, to Peterſburg; the duke d'Uceda, to Liſbon: other changes are expected. We are in every reſpect in a violent criſis, the reſult of which cannot be foreſeen. The ambaſſador of the French republic is here permanently.

The Grand Inquiſitor who is thought to be one of the principal actors in theſe alarming ſcenes, is himſelf menaced as the victim of them. It is much queſtioned whether he will not be ſent to his arch-biſhoprick of Burgos. His ſucceſſor will probably be Muſguiz, her majeſty's confeſſor, and according to the known character of this prelate, the ſtricteſt precautions may be expected. The health of the miniſter Scavedra alternately gives hopes and fears. He is now unwell. It is ſaid that the perſon named to ſupply his place, has been mortified by the foreign miniſters refuſing to conſer with him; but we do not veture to ſpeak poſitively.

The Ami Des Loix, (for we ſtill receive it) was not well informed when it ſaid that citizen Truguet was daily expected at Paris. It is certain that he is ſtill at Madrid and not diſpoſed to leave it.

* Note of the editor. This is the ſame perſon who with permiſſion of the directory, accompanied general Moreau, during the campaign of the 4th year in the celebrated retreat from Bavaria.

November 9.

To the Printer of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Deborah Logan requeſts you to give the following a place in your paper.

Stenton, November 5, 1798.

Extract of a letter from doctor Logan, dated Bourdeaux, September 9, 1798, *to his wife.*

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that I embark this day on board the ſhip Perſeverance for Philadelphia, and ſhall bring with me diſpatches for our government, calculated to reſtore that harmony, the loſs of which has been ſo ſenſibly felt by both countries. All American veſſels in the harbours of France have been releaſed—all American priſoners have been ſet at liberty; and the moſt poſitive aſſurances have been made that France is ready to enter on a treaty for the amicable accommodation of all matters in diſpute.—American citizens are treated with reſpect in every part of France, and the appearance of a reconciliation between the two republics affords the higheſt ſatisfaction to all claſſes of citizens in this country, &c. &c.

"GEORGE LOGAN."

BALTIMORE, *November* 7.

Arrived this day.

Schooner Patriot, captain Manning, from Curracoa, which he left on the 17th ult. and has obligingly favoured us with the following particulars:

That on the 14th October he ſaw an American brig taken in ſight of the harbour by a French privateer, which left it the day before. The freebooter belonged to a *madam* Pockett, of Curracoa, and had on board the following villainous Americans, viz. SOLOMON GEER, who ſailed laſt from Baltimore, mate of the ſchooner Lucinda; JOHN MATHERS, laſt from ditto, mate of the ſnow Maryland, then at Curracoa; PETER LACOCK, laſt from Norfolk, in the ſhip Stagg. Thoſe three ſcoundrels were active in procuring the condemnation of all the American property they could, by giving all the falſe information they could poſſibly invent.

The governor of Curracoa being informed that the above brig was captured within the limits of the iſland, preſſed a Swediſh ſchooner, manned her with ſeamen belonging to the Dutch frigates, and immediately ſent her in purſuit of the brig; but being out ſailed ſhe returned without ſucceſs.

On the 16th, the day before captain M's ſailing, the council of Curracoa, preferred a petition to the governor, ſigned by ſome of the principal merchants of the place, for an arreſt of madam Pockett's property, for taking Americans within the limits of the iſland, bound thither. The prayer of the petition it was expected would be granted the next day.

On the 14th captain Snell, of the ſchooner Amphitrite, of New-York, arrived at Curracoa, with four of his people in an open boat, having left his ſchooner, mate and the reſt of this hands, on the reef of the iſland of Aves. She was from Surinam to Demerara, bound to Curracoa, and was run aſhore on the morning of the 6th of October. He had chartered a Spaniſh ſchooner to ſave the people and as much of the cargo as poſſible.

November 8.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Snell, commander of the private armed ſchooner Amphitrite, to T. Stagg, jun. at New-York.

"GRENADA, *September* 27.

"On the 22d of Auguſt lat. 33, I had very heavy gales of wind: it blew with ſuch violence, and heavy ſea going, I was fearful I ſhould have been obliged to throw the guns overboard; to add to our trouble, two of our fore-chain plates gave way, and with the greateſt difficulty, we ſaved our maſt from going overboard. On the 26th, in lat. 29, long. 53, fell in with a ſhip and a ſchooner, being to windward of them, I bore down to ſpeak the ſhip, and getting ſo cloſe as to take the trumpet and ſpeak her, at that moment we received a whole broadſide from the ſhip, but fortunately did no damage; my people being all at their quarters, I returned him the compliment:—An action commenced, which laſted two hours and twenty minutes; ſix of my guns being diſmounted and my ammunition nearly expended, I thought it moſt prudent to quit her. I ſuppoſe her to be an Engliſh ſhip taken by the French, which I could not have made a prize of, had ſhe ſtruck."

AVARICE.

A few days ago died, at his houſe in Kentiſh-town, England, John Little, Eſq: aged 48. Some days before his phyſician perſuaded him to take a little wine as abſolutely neceſſary to recruit his decayed ſtrength, occaſioned by his living ſo very low; but fearful of being robbed, ſhould he truſt his ſervants with the key of his cellar, he obliged them to carry him down ſtairs to get a ſingle bottle, when the ſudden tranſition from a warm bed to a damp cellar, brought on an apopleƈtic fit, which cauſed his death.

On his effects being examined it was found that he had upward of twenty-five thouſand pounds in the different tontines; eleven thouſand pounds in the 4 per cents, beſides 2,000l. per annum, landed property, which now devolves to his brother, to whom he never gave the leaſt aſſiſtance on account of his being married, a ſtate he himſelf never entered into, and to which he always entertained the greateſt deteſtation. He reſided upwards of forty years in the ſame houſe, one room of which had not been opened for fourteen years, but on his death was found to contain 173 pair of breeches, and other wearing apparel out of number, though in ſo decayed a ſtate they were purchaſed by a Jew for the ſum of half a guinea. In the coach houſe they diſcovered, ſecreted in different parts of the building, 180 wigs, which had been bequeathed to him by different relations, and on which he ſet great ſtore.

Annapolis, November 15.

ADDRESS

From His Excellency GOVERNOR HENRY to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
November 7, 1798.

GENTLEMEN,

IN communicating the encloſed addreſs from the Executive, an opportunity is afforded of expreſſing to the Legiſlature, reſpectfully and conciſely, ſome ſentiments on certain ſubjects which appear important to the peace and welfare of the people.

It is now obvious to all, that the conduct of the French nation would long before this time have juſtified an open and direct ſtate of hoſtilities. The love of peace has hitherto reſtrained the authorities of the union from ſuch a ſtate of things. How long it will continue to do ſo, is not within our province to determine. The uncertainty renders it prudent to be prepared for the worſt; and notwithſtanding the defence of the union is wiſely by the conſtitution intruſted to the general governmet, yet no one can deny

the propriety and importance at all times of a ſincere and vigorous co operation.

We are taught by the conſtitution to rely on the militia for our general defence. On ſudden emergencies it is certainly our only reſource; it is therefore at all times important, but eſpecially now, to place them on the moſt reſpectable footing.

My duty for the laſt twelve months has called me, in conjunction with the council, often to deliberate on this ſubject; it would be criminal in this criſis of our public affairs to with-hold from the legiſlature its derangements and imbecility.

In various parts of the ſtate indeed a ſpirit of patriotiſm has diſplayed itſelf, and the zeal and intelligence of the officers have ſurmounted the defects of the ſyſtem; but ſuch temporary effects are not to be relied on. The ſafety of a community ought not to depend upon the voluntary effuſions of a few patriotic men. The law muſt govern and invigorate the whole maſs. To anſwer this important and neceſſary purpoſe, it is indiſpenſable that it be reviſed in all its parts, and ample powers given to produce order, diſcipline and obedience.

All men are now ſatisfied of the propriety of putting the country in a complete ſtate of defence; and in caſe of actual war, or a remote expectation of it, it would be unbecoming the wiſdom of the legiſlature to truſt the peace and ſafety of the country on the preſent weak and defective ſyſtem. Menaced as we are from abroad by a brave, intelligent and enterpriſing nation, this ſubject is all important; and in the deliberations of the legiſlature, all others ought to yield to it, as of inferior moment.

Attached to this ſubject, is the condition of our arſenals. Their preſent ſtate, and the conduct of paſt legiſlatures, would induce a belief, that they really conſidered themſelves as exempt in all future times from the calamities of war.

Arms and ammunition are indiſpenſable; in times of profound peace, a certain proportion of both are proper; it is peculiarly ſo now; and while it is poſſible that our altars, or any portion of our ſocial happineſs, may in any degree depend on theſe things, no rational man, it is hoped can doubt what courſe to purſue.

It appears important that the earlieſt and moſt unremitted attention of the legiſlature ſhould be beſtowed on theſe ſubjects, and a ſupply of both ſpeedily procured.

Expenditures on theſe articles are not loſt, they are of a durable nature; and if from a diſplay of animated and united councils, together with vigorous preparations for war, we ſhould fortunately eſcape the preſent deſolating ſcene, which is laying waſte the faireſt portion of Europe, ſtill they will be uſeful on future occaſions, and will remain a ſtanding monument how much the peace and ſafety of a country depend on a prepared condition for war.

It was greatly deſired by the Executive to complete the quota of men under the late call of the Preſident of the Untied States. Orders from the commander in chief, before I came into office, and ſince, have been often but ineffectually repeated. It was finally determined to ſend the adjutant-general to various parts of the ſtate, to try the effect of his official influence and exertions; various returns were procured in conſequence of this meaſure, but the buſineſs is ſtill incomplete, and will continue to be ſo till the ſyſtem is radically improved. By thoſe who are beſt acquainted with military ſubjects, an adjutant-general's office, upon a reſpectable footing, is eſſential. His reſidence ought to be at the ſeat of government, and his emoluments adequate to a ſuitable maintenance. In reviſing the militia ſyſtem this ſubject will, no doubt, receive due attention.

It is with great deference that I call your ſerious attention to theſe important meaſures of defence; it may be thought unbecoming in an individual to preſs what is ſo obvious to the underſtandings of all. I ſhall, however, rely upon the ſeriouſneſs of the times, the great deficiency of all military articles, the ſolicitude which an high public officer may be permitted to expreſs for the general welfare, and, above all, the dangerous and embarraſſing imbecility, as well as the utter inſufficiency of the militia ſyſtem, *for my juſtification.*

It was early foreſeen, that the principles upon which our conſtitution was originally founded, and the ſpirit of the times, would have a diſcompoſing influence on the minds of a certain ſpecies of property among us.

To theſe powerful and operating cauſes have been added the eſtabliſhment of certain ſelf-created ſocieties; the practices of individuals among ſome religious orders of men, have alſo combined to haſten the fulfilment of this prediction; its effects are now in operation, and daily felt, and the magnitude of the evil calls for all the aid and circumſpection which it is in the power of the legiſlature to exerciſe.

The delicacy of this ſubject renders is inexpedient to deſcend to particulars; it however appears not improper to remark, that while the laws of a great portion of the union countenance this kind of property, ſelf-created ſocieties, and individuals of certain religious orders of men among us, ought not, of their own motion, and without authority, to ſet up their own judgments in oppoſition to the ſettled order of things.

The height to which theſe matters are carried by individuals in ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, call for a ſpeedy remedy.

A candid repreſentation from the higheſt authority in the ſtate, or a deputation from the two houſes, would no doubt produce ſalutary effects, both on public bodies and private individuals.

As to thoſe claſſes of men among ourſelves, and who reſide within the limits of the ſtate, the laws can be framed to reach their delinquencies. The propriety of beſtowing early and ſerious attention on this ſubject, is, with great deference, ſubmitted to your conſideration.

An early practice, now ſanctioned by a poſitive law, requires the chief magiſtrate, in caſes where a ſentence of death is paſſed, to iſſue a warrant for the execution of the criminal. Trials of this kind are often remote from the ſeat of government, where the parties and the circumſtances attending their caſes are wholly unknown to the governor. It is difficult, however ardently it may be deſired, to procure impartial information, and it can ſeldom be had, except from the judges themſelves.

A record is forwarded to the executive containing a naked ſentence of death. Is it poſſible in ſuch a caſe that he can exerciſe, with due deliberation, the authority with which he is conſtitutionally inveſted? Can he intuitively determine whether it is proper to execute or meliorate the ſentence of the law? The difficulty is felt. It is thought, and humbly ſuggeſted, that the judges before whom the trial is had ought to be enjoined, either to ſtate the circumſtances of the caſe, and the deportment of the criminal, or to expreſs their opinion on the propriety of executing or of extending mercy to the criminal.

Since the legiſlature was laſt aſſembled, ſome reſolutions have been received from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, reſpecting the dangerous tendency of foreign influence, and propoſing an alteration in the conſtitution of the United States in this reſpect, which are now ſumitted to your conſideration.

No one will ſeriouſly contend that there is any phyſical virtue in the ſpot of earth which gave us birth, and yet all will readily acknowledge, that without the exerciſe of our reaſon, and, indeed, independently of it, it produces a predominant affection and preference in its favour, which no time, nor ſcarcely any circumſtances, will eradicate; and from hence ariſes the excluſion of foreigners from the affairs of nations to which they are not allied by their birth.

The experience of our own times, and the hiſtory of paſt ages, equally aſſure us of the propriety and truth of this practice.

That philoſophy, however flattering to the pride of human nature, which teaches men to look upon themſelves as citizens of the world, and who, when they are aſked where their country lies, will point with their fingers to the Heavens, is too looſe and univerſal for the preſent age, and will for ever endanger the firmeſt ſtructure which human ingenuity can deviſe.

The country from which we derive our origin, and indeed all the kingdoms of Europe with which we are beſt acquainted, have, from the moſt remote antiquity, foſtered this paſſion. It has, in ſome degree, contributed to their grandeur and ſecurity. It is therefore no wonder that the prejudices of education ſhould be put on its ſide, and the mind early impreſſed with its truth and importance.

Seeing then how guarded moſt nations have been upon this ſubject, and teſting the truth of it by the ſhort experience which we ourſelves have had, we have ſufficient reaſon to be ſatisfied, that it is either too late or too early to ſupport ſuch ſyſtems of liberality. However exalted the virtue or diſtinguiſhed the talents of an individual may be, and however worthy of public confidence, yet it is nevertheleſs true, that in general it is unwiſe to truſt the high concerns of a nation to men not born within its limits.

My own mind has long been ſatisfied on this ſubject, and it appears ſalutary to carry the Maſſachuſetts reſolves into effect.

By a reſolution of both houſes, the governor was directed to tranſmit a copy of our laws to the executive of each ſtate. This deſirable meaſure I was not able to execute, from the impoſſibility of procuring the acts of ſome ſeſſions. It was thought therefore adviſeable to wait till a complete copy could be procured.

I was early made ſenſible of the propriety of paſſing an order in favour of Charlotte-Hall School. This foſtering care of the legiſlature, while it does honour to the individuals concerned, is moſt certainly uſeful to the country at large; and if I may be permitted to expreſs an opinion, there is no ſubject on which the public money can be ſo uſefully expended as on inſtitutions ſimilar to Charlotte-Hall School, which brings a certain part of a liberal education within the reſources of men of moderate fortunes.

From an early period of my life I have participated in the councils of my country, and it is not without reluctance that I now ſeparate myſelf from them; and this indeed I cannot well do without looking back upon the various and intereſting ſcenes which have paſſed, and of expreſſing, with gratitude and great reſpect, my obligations to my fellow-citizens. My heart, and its beſt affections, are devoted to their happineſs, and will continue to be ſo to the end of my life.

Should my name therefore be preſented to you for the purpoſe of filling the ſtation which I now enjoy, you will be pleaſed not to receive it, as it is my determination to become a private citizen.

I have the honour to be,
With ſentiments of great reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
JOHN HENRY,

The honourable The GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday laſt the general aſſembly, agreeably to the conſtitution and form of government, proceeded to the election of a governor, in the room of John Henry, Eſquire, who reſigned, and appointed the hon. Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire, who declined accepting the appointment, and yeſterday they proceeded to a new election, when the hon. Benjamin Ogle, Eſquire, was elected and qualified as governor.

Arthur Shaaff, John Davidſon, James Brice, James Thomas and Jonathan Wilmer, Eſquires, are choſen a council to the governor.

A commencement for conferring degrees in St. John's college was held at the college-hall, on the 9th inſtant, before a numerous and reſpectable audience, conſiſting of the legiſlature of the ſtate, and the ladies and gentlemen belonging to the city.—After prayer to the Supreme Being by the vice-principal, and a ſhort oration in Latin by the principal, the exerciſes were performed in the following manner:

1. A Latin Salutatory Oration, by Mr. John Rumſey, of Harford, Maryland.
2. An Oration on the advantages of Commerce, by Mr. William Potts, of Frederick, Maryland.
3. An Oration on the advantages of the ſtudy of Hiſtory, by Mr. John Claude, of Annapolis.
4. An Oration on the happy effects of Religion, both on Individuals and Society, by Mr. William Campbell, of Frederick, Maryland.
5. An Oration in praiſe of the Newtonian Philoſophy, by Mr. Alexander Hammett, of Maryland.
6. An Oration on the advantages of Repreſentative government, by Mr. John T. Lomax, of Virginia.
7. An Oration on Patriotiſm, by Mr. John H. Thomas, of Frederick, Maryland.

The degree of Batchelor of Arts was then conferred on Meſſrs. John Rumſey, William Potts, John Claude, William Campbell, Alexander Hammett, John T. Lomax, John H. Thomas, John L. Kerr, and alſo on James D. Lowry, of Alexandria, and William Donaldſon, of Maryland, who unfortunately were prevented from attending the commencement with their fellow-graduates.

8. A Valedictory Oration, by Mr. John L. Kerr, of Eaſton, Maryland.

The principal then concluded the buſineſs of the day with an addreſs to the graduates, reſpecting their future conduct in life, expreſſing his wiſhes for their proſperity and uſefulneſs; and commending them to the care of the Almighty Governor of the Univerſe.

It would be injuſtice to the young gentlemen not to obſerve, that they appeared to acquit themſelves much to the ſatisfaction of the polite and judicious audience that honoured them by attending on the occaſion.

*** *The oration delivered by Mr. John Hanſon Thomas at the commencement of St. John's College, on the 9th inſtant, will be inſerted in our next.*

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of November, inſtant,

TWO large brick HOUSES, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in the city of Annapolis, on Bloomſbury Square, one of them lately occupied by WILLIAM COOKE, Eſq; the other lately occupied by Mr. JUB FOWLER. The ſaid property is ſubject to a ground rent of thirty ſhillings ſterling per annum, and have forty-eight years of the leaſe unexpired from January next

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

JOSEPH WYATT,

Has for Sale,

A FEW DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will make as low as poſſible.

Annapolis, November 15, 1798.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 23d of this inſt. at the late dwelling of JOHN GARDNER, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, with ſome houſehold furniture, &c.

All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to exhibit them, legally atteſted, on the day of ſale, which will begin at 11 o'clock, and for CASH only.

ELIZABETH GARDNER, Adminiſtratrix.

I WILL SELL, on moderate terms, ſeveral ſmall tracts of LAND, within two miles of the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primroſe Hill, November 10, 1798.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt, on the 3d inſtant, going from Annapolis to Upper-Marlborough, two ſilver CRUETS, belonging to a ſet of caſtors, old faſhioned, they are marked B. T. in a cypher. Six dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon who will deliver them to Mr. WHARPE, in Annapolis, to Mr. JESSE GREENWELL, in Upper-Marlborough, or three dollars for each of them. The ſilverſmiths are deſired to ſtop them in their hands if offered for ſale.

November 4, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their preſent ſeſſion, for an act to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay, and to diſcharge him from confinement.

JAMES M'COY.

Elkton, November 10, 1798.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS CROMWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

HANNAH CROMWELL, } Adminiſ-
HANNAH H. CROMWELL, } trators.

November 13, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Monday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, a country born negro man by the name of BEN, who calls himſelf BEN ANDERSON, a tall ſlim made fellow, about 6 feet high, 25 years of age, has ſhort wool bruſhed up in front, a gap in his teeth, which he cannot hide when he ſpeaks, and is bow legged; its probable he will change his dreſs, as he has a variety of cloaths with him, and that he will obtain a paſs as a free man, having plenty of money. All perſons are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will take up and ſecure the ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again

DAVID STEUART.

November 12, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber forewarns all perſons from dealing with any of his ſlaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himſelf, or ſome one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force againſt any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS LANE, deceaſed, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requeſted to have them legally authenticated, and all perſons who are indebted unto the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payments, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt all delinquents to the ſpring courts.

BARBARY LANE, Executrix,
OS. S. HARWOOD, Executor.

October 15, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 29th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called SMITH's DELIGHT, containing 150 acres, the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, ſen. lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about two miles of the Cheſapeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it valuable meadow ground; the greateſt part of the reſidue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on which the above property is ſold are, that the purchaſer ſhall give approved bond, with ſecurity, to the truſtee, for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within ſix months from the day of ſale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of ſalt marſh; it abounds with fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons. This tract of land is ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other ſide, from its ſituation it can be incloſed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe and two apple orchards. From the advantageous ſituation of this property it muſt be an object to perſons inclinable to purchaſe. For terms of ſale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the ſubſcriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Seth Sweetſer,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handſome aſſortment of Ladies fancy coloured kidd ſlippers, with York and ſpring heels, and Windſor do. with cords of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions; has alſo received from Boſton a quantity of ſole leather and ſhoe-thread, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh.

N. B. He requeſts each perſon againſt whom he has an account unſettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and ſettle it, and ſolicits an immediate compliance with this requeſt.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

EDUCATION.

In the hands of the Printer, and to be publiſhed by ſubſcription,

AN ESSAY

On "the beſt ſyſtem of Liberal Education and Literary Inſtruction, adapted to the genius of the government of the United States; comprehending alſo, a Plan for inſtituting and conducting public ſchools in this country on principles of the moſt extenſive utility."

By the reverend SAMUEL KNOX, A. M.

Principal of the Frederick-town Academy.

The Eſſay was awarded, the premium offered by the American Philoſophical Society on that ſubject, and to be publiſhed by their order of 15th December, 1797.

Their printer having failed in his engagement with the ſociety, the author has taken this method of having it ſubmitted to the attention of the enlightened patrons of literature, in the ſtate of Maryland in particular, and the friends of a liberal ſyſtem of public education, throughout the United States in general.

CONDITIONS.

It will be executed in the beſt manner, on good paper, and neatly half bound.

The price to ſubſcribers, 3 quarters of a dollar, to be paid on ſubſcribing or on delivery of the eſſay, as may to them be moſt agreeable. Subſcribers names will be publiſhed, and places of reſidence if inſerted in their ſubſcriptions.

Subſcriptions will be taken, as ſoon as papers for that purpoſe can be forwarded, at Meſſrs Rice's book-ſtore in Philadelphia—By the different booksellers in Baltimore, Annapolis, George-town and Alexandria—At Mr. Dick & Co's. ſtore in Bladenſburg, and at Meſſrs. John and Iſaac Mantz's ſtore in Frederick-town, and by F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

Frederick-town, October 24.

JUST IMPORTED,

And for ſale by the Subſcriber,

BEST white and brown hempen ticklenburgs, by the bale or piece; a few caſes of Iriſh linens, aſſorted, from 14d. to 3/. ſterling coſt; white lead ground in oil; beſt London brown ſtout porter, in caſks of about 6 dozen each; beſt cheeſe from the Pine dairy, with ſundry other articles. I have a few pipes of the firſt quality London particular wine, imported 3 years ſince, is now 6 or 8 years old. Likewiſe about 30 pipes of old Cogniac and Bourdeaux brandy, ſhipped in the Pomona in January laſt, which will be ſold by the pipe, quarter caſk, or gallon, by the 5 gallons at ſame price as by the caſk.

A quantity of cordage, well aſſorted, from ſpun yarn. to 10 inch cables, with all kinds of white rope and lines, &c. 6 w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

November 7, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the collectors and ſupervisors of Anne-Arundel county appear before the juſtices of ſaid county on Monday the 26th day of this inſtant, to ſettle their ſeveral accounts.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk.

November 7, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends preferring a petition to the general aſſembly of the State of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 24th inſtant, a likely negro man, of a dark complexion, who ſays his name is CUFF, and that he was hired this preſent year by GERARD B CAUSIN, Eſq; to a Mr. Aſhton, of Montgomery county. His owner is deſired to take him away, or he will be ſold agreeably to law for his priſon fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 28, 1798.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, on the 17th inſtant, an iron gray HORSE, near 15 hands high, paces, trots and canters, ſhod all round, and appears to be 6 or 7 years old, has no perceivable brand. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN H. DORSEY.

Elk Ridge, October 29, 1798. w3

BACON's LAWS

For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

IN COUNCIL.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly of Maryland did, by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned," direct the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments containing the number of votes for each candidate for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as repreſentatives, and by proclamation ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives—we, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John Chew Thomas, William Craik, George Baer, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Chriſtie, Joſhua Seney and John Dennis, Eſquires, are duly elected repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk
of the governor and council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Eaſton, George-town, Frederick town, and one of the Baltimore papers, once in each week, for the ſpace of four weeks ſucceſſively.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th of February, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, five miles from Annapolis, a negro man named HARRY, he is 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, ſtrong made, bow legs, and very black; had on an oſnabrig ſhirt, nankeen pantaloons, with ſtrings, coarſe cloth ſhort coat, much worn, and coarſe hat half worn; he had my leave to go to ſee his wife who then lived at the college in Annapolis, but ſhe has ſince gone to Upper-Marlborough, where ſhe has all her family, by the name of CHUBB, or CHUBB, the mother's name is Peggy Chubb, and herſelf Eaſter, ſhe has ſeveral ſiſters and brothers in Prince-George's county, particularly in town; it is ſuppoſed he is harboured by them, or may be furniſhed with a paſs by them. I bought the ſaid negro from Mr. Hammond, at the iron works, who had him of Mr. Lawſon, on the turnpike road, two or three miles from Baltimore, where he has a brother and ſiſter, and one ſiſter free in Baltimore by the name of Suke. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS if taken within this ſtate, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

J. F. LEFEBRE.

I will give a generous reward to any perſon or perſons who can bring proof againſt thoſe who conceal him ſo that they be brought to juſtice.

October 29, 1798.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM WYVIL, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS M'NEIR, Adminiſtrator de bonis non to WILLIAM WYVIL.

Annapolis, October 29, 1798.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of SARAH WYVIL, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally proved, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment; as I am anxious to ſettle the eſtate no indulgence can be given.

THOMAS M'NEIR, Adminiſtrator of SARAH WYVIL.

Annapolis, October 29, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and ſecuring them in gaol, ſo that I may get them, WILL, about ſixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty ſix or ſeven years of age, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about ſeventeen years of age; the laſt two call themſelves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently ſeen in Annapolis, where I have reaſons to ſuppoſe they now are. The above reward ſhall be paid for apprehending the ſaid negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges if brought home. All perſons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril. w4

JAMES MORRISS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

THIS is to give notice, I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate for the benefit of an act to relieve me of debts I am at preſent unable to pay.

JOHN R. BRYCE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN M'IVER.

October 14th, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

CLEON CLEMENTS.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that from a variety of misfortunes I shall be obliged to apply to the legislature of this state, at their next general assembly, to be held at the city of Annapolis, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay. THOMAS EARLE.

Baltimore, 12th Sept. 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for the benefit of an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ENOS DUVALL FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

FREDERICK KOONES.

September 4, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, *the principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commissioners, of the sinking fund,

EDWARD JONES, Sec'ry.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency in my favour.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jun.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the first quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble seals, Holster and Pocket Pistols, with an assortment of Jewelry.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, last evening, a negro man by the name of BEN, but commonly calls himself BEN ROGERS, the property of JOHN H. STONE, Esq; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark short coat, white kersey jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, and coarse shoes, he has a scar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Whoever delivers the said negro at the gaol aforesaid shall be entitled to the above reward instead of ten dollars advertised by John Welch, Esq; paid by

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he is under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

EDWARD PYE.

Charles county, October 5, 1798.

WHEREAS William Morgan, late of Harford county, deceased, did, by his last will and testament, order and direct sundry parcels of his real estate to be sold by his executors, by the said will appointed, to wit: by Robert Morgan and Edward Prigg, who have refused to execute the trust reposed in them; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that we, the subscribers, the administrators of the said William Morgan, deceased, intend to petition the next general assembly for a law authorising us to sell and convey the said lands so devised, to be sold by the last will of the said William Morgan, deceased.

CASANDRA MORGAN, Administratrix.
THOMAS CHEW, Administrator.

October 4th, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOSEPH HARDESTY, deceased, will please to hand them in immediately to capt. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, of Calvert county, who will forward them to me, and those indebted will please to make immediate payment, to w7

RICHARD G. HARDESTY, Administrator.

George-town, October 10, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Queen-Anne's county, October 1, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro woman called POLL, about twenty-three years of age, four feet four or five inches high, of a yellowish complexion, well made, has a scar on her face, and also on one of her arms, her cloathing unknown; it is supposed she is gone towards Chester river, having a number of acquaintances there. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS will be paid to any person who takes up said negro, and lodges her in any gaol in this state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken out of the state. w4

JOHN SEDWICK, near the court-house,
Calvert county.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends removing to Baltimore this fall, and in consequence of which OFFERS, at PUBLIC SALE for READY CASH, on the third Monday in November next,

ALL his LOTS, with the improvements thereon, situate in Port-Tobacco-town, Charles county, now under rent for one hundred and seventy-seven pounds ten shillings per year; also several likely country born negroes, which have no claim to freedom; also a quantity of stock, among which are several very large steers, sheep, &c. &c. The sale to commence precisely at one o'clock, at Mr. JOSEPH M. SIMMS, one of the tenants. It is requested that the creditors of the subscriber will attend the sale; also those who are indebted are hereby requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts, or they will be dealt with according to law, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

CHARLES MANKIN.

September 27, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a law to prevent geese and swine from going at large in the town of Upper-Marlborough in Prince-George's county.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, consisting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldest seventeen years of age, the youngest twelve months; the man is honest and sober, a good gardener, a trusty market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honest and sober; the expence of so large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children sold, or even separated from them, is the only reason of their being offered for sale. To a good master in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be disposed of on easy terms. PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inst. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit, but except his coat and shirts, his other cloaths consisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sister sold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, some time before she was apprehended, had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above described fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at their peril. T. P.

June 25, 1798.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslinet waistcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new small round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAS FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, September 21, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1785; also one copy of the proceedings of the house of delegates of February session, and two of June session, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills, to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, about the 10th of May last, a trespassing stray, a small yellow bay MARE, about five years old, thirteen hands high, has a star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and has a long Yorkshire bob. The owner is desired to prove property, and pay charges.

JOHN RIDGELY, Living near major Snowden's forge, Anne-Arundel county.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.